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"ALDERNEY BRAND" No better appetizer nor regulator of the digestive organs than ANGOSTURA BIT GREAT RUSH,—Call early for a sample box of our delicious Bon-Bons; free Monday, 21st. TAPPEY, 12 West 14th-st.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 20.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The new Spanish Prime Minister announced the programme of the Government yesterday. = El Mahdi's forces are marching on Khartoum. Several Chinese bankers have recently committed suicide owing to the unsettled situation. The jury in the Wolff trial, in London, was unable to agree on a verdict. = An appeal has been made to the Orangemen of Tyrone to demand justice for the marder of Griffin.

CONGRESS.-The Senate was not in session, yesterday. === The House went into Committee of the Whole and devoted the entire session to a debate on the Fitz-John Porter bill, which at times was somewhat acrimonious.

DOMESTIC.—A reception was held at the Common wealth Club in Philadelphia by Speaker Carlisle.

Work has been stopped on the new capitol.

Minnie Hauk and husband were summoned before the Mayor of Pittsburg on complaint of a French maid The Fords will produce "The Beggar Student" in Baltimore. The Attorney-General has given an opinion as to the effects of section 7 of Tariff act. Legislators are said to have been present at a cock-light at Amerster-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .-- The Senate and Assembly probably not exceed \$200,000. - Cardinal Me-Closkey received an autograph letter from Pope Leo XIII. Two ocean steamers went ashore in Swash Channel. = Senator Miller, Speaker Sheard and Chief-Justice Davis spoke at the Saturday Night Club dinner. - Edmund S. Tappan was accused of the murder of the Maybees. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grain), 85.40 cents. ____ Stocks opened lower and after a small recovery were drooping all day and closed weak.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with chances of light snow, followed by fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 35°; lowest, 21°; average,

It seems to be a foregone conclusion in the cleverly made, and it must have made a great impression on the jury. The opinion most commonly heard expressed is that there is at least as reasonable a doubt about young Nutt's sanity as there was about Dukes's guilt.

Work on the Capitol at Albany has been superintendent, says the suspension will cost the State \$20,000 and delay the completion of the building for months. Well, this Democratic unfortunate situation. If he had not incurred obligations last year for \$270,000 more than the law authorized him to incur, the Legislature him, and he could have gone on with his work without interruption.

The story of Edmund Tappan, who says that he and his brother killed Mrs. Mabee and her daughter, is already doubted by many people who at first were much impressed by his statements. The theory most in favor at the present moment is that Edmund did the dreadful work all by himself. The fact that the fellow has always been regarded by his neighbors as a weak-minded person does not add to the probability that his confession is true; neither does the fact that the detectives nearly scared him to death with ghost stories.

Chicago speculators must be easily scared and Chicago markets must be particularly unsteady Yesterday the report of the failure of Mr. William H. Guion drove the prices of provisions at the Produce Exchange in that city down sev eral points. Yet there was nothing about the fail ure which need have frightened the most timid speculator. It was caused by unfortunate investments and thoughtless liberality toward friends in need; and the liabilities are not large. The only effect of Mr. Guion's embarrassment here was to rouse the sympathy of the business

It was an extraordinary performance, and not a very edifying one, for four Republican Aldermen to spend Friday evening in Mr. John Kelly's house trying to agree with the Tammany chief in regard to the election of a president of the Board. It is also extraordinary and not edifying that Alderman Waite should have presented a list of committees, the appointment of which was the condition upon which the Republicans would vote for Mr. Kelly's man, Kirk. It has been pointed out frequently and emphatically in THE TRIBUNE that Mr. Kirk is no the sort of a man who should receive the support of any one as President of the Board of Aldermen. The people of this city do not want to see the keeper of a low grog-shop put in a position which gives him a voice in deciding great financial questions affecting taxpayers' interests and which would make him acting-Mayor of the metropolis in the absence of Mr.

The Department of Public Works was brought

mittee on Cities and the Special Committee of the Assembly. Commissioner Thompson appeared before both, and was informed what books and papers he would be expected to produce. Fears are expressed in some quarters that there will be a conflict of authority between the two committees if they should happen to want the same witnesses and the same books at the same time. set of inquirers is composed of sensible men, and doubtless an entirely satisfactory arrangement will be made between them in regard to such matters. One thing to be guarded against, however, is lack of thoroughness in doing this serious work. The committees should make haste slowly.

THE DISASTER OFF GAY HEAD.

Men have learned to expect the recurrence of heartrending calamities. There is scarcely a day in the year when newspaper readers are not reminded of the insecurity of human life the world over. They become so accustomed to records of disaster on land and sea that they cease to be affected by the recitals under ordinary circumstances. Calamities occurring a long distance away, such as the wreck of the Cimbria a year ago, make only a passing impression and are soon forgotten. It is only in exceptional cases that these tragic events, whether attributable to natural causes or to the blindness, recklessness and ignorance of man, are brought close to the emotions and sympathies. The disaster off Gay Head is a recital that excites a thrill of horror in this community. The company gathering in the cabin of the

City of Columbus on Thursday afternoon was made up largely of pleasure-seekers and invalids. This is the time of year when the journey to Florida can be made to the best advantage, and doubtless there were many on board the ill-fated steamer who had planned a delightful holiday to the land of oranges and winter flowers, and had parted from their New-England friends in high spirits and with the confident expectation of a safe return. There were others in search of health in the Sunny South, who had left behind them the comforts of home and the kind offices of friends. Whether it was for business, health or pleasure, it was a journey that required only four days, and had been made so often that it had ceased to be a subject for solicitude. Yet before the close of the first night pleasure-hunters and health-seekers were suddenly awakened to the consciousness that they were face to face with death. For many there was only a single awful moment of suspense and despair; for others that moment was lengthened into hours of agonizing suffering; some of them were so paralyzed vith cold, after clinging eight hours to the rigging, that they were rescued only to draw a few faint breaths.

Afteeting as are the details of this awful cene, an appeal is made not only to the sympathies but to the judgment of the community Public opinion is usually relentless after such disasters. The officers, owners or builders of the doomed ship are ordinarily condemned with precipitate haste for wanton recklessness or criminal negligence. All the human agencies responsible for the safety of passengers and crew should be sternly called to account, but judgment should not be rendered until all the committees yesterday began their investigations of facts are known. In this case the owners and Commissioner Thompson's methods. — William B. Guion made an assignment; his liabilities will Columbus was one of Mr. Roach's best steam builders will be acquitted at once. The City of ship. It was a stanch vessel, thoroughly well constructed, with the main deck of iron overlaid with wood to secure greater strength, and it had only been a few years in service. Like the other Savannah steamships it had the repuation of being a "roller," but this peculiarity was due to the round bottom rather than to narrowness of beam. Owner and builder had done what they could to promote the comfort and safety of passengers and crew, The officers cannot shift the responsibility for the disaster from their own to their employers' shoulders.

Several practical questions Lamediately arise. There was a terrible gale and the sea was running high. Was the vessel steaming under full minds of the community where James Nutt is headway? Ought she to have been in motion on trial for killing Dukes, who shot his father at all under the adverse circumstances? Captain Nutt, that the verdict will be an Would it not have been common prudence to acquittal, or that, at the worst, the jury will | wait for daylight before attempting to pass disagree. The defence of insanity has been Devil's Bridge? The captain was in his stateroom when the accident occurred, having left the two mates in the pilot-house. Ought he not to have remained out on deck until the steamer had passed the most dangerous portion of its track? He asserts that the ship struck outside of the Devil's Bridge buoy, and consequently must have grounded on an unstopped temporarily, and Mr. Perry, the known ledge in mid-channel? Is this possible, or is it more probable that the ship was out of her regular course? Is it conceivable, as one of the passengers asserts, that the pilot was official has no one to thank but himself for this | warming his hands at the smoke-stack at the moment the disaster occurred? These and many other practical questions will have to be deliberately answered before the officers can be would not have been obliged to investigate released from the terrible suspicion of having betrayed their trust and sacrificed the lives committed to their care.

> THE EVACUATION OF THE SOUDAN. "Chinese" Gordon has been ordered by the

domains. One serious check to the Mahdi would probably | tain. secure enough time to evacuate the principal posts of the Soudan. But if no force is to enter | and are as attached to their estates as the peasthe Soudan, and if no effort is to be made to ant proprietors of France. It may therefore be the Mahdi there, it seems almost chimerical to are rudely hustled out of their cherished hold-

be withdrawn. If nothing is done for some time, the danger is great that the scattered garrisons will be cut off in detail before their rescuers arrive. No ders which England committed centuries ago, doubt it is necessary to sift the rumors which and she is doing this without the excuses of igpretend to convey accurate information con- norance and semi-barbarism which England

African intelligence is not arithmetical, and is apt to be wildly untrustworthy, where numbers are concerned. But even if it be conceded that the Mahdi's following is much smaller than is alleged, it is still the fact that it must be large enough to overcome any resistance the Soudan garrisons can offer. It must also be borne in mind that the moral effect There need be no anxiety on this point. Each of the destruction of these garrisons would greatly diminish the probability of the Mahdi's resting content with the conquest of the Soudan; and while the geographical and climatic obstacles to his descent upon Egypt proper are great, perhaps it is not permissible to reason regarding his actions as one would concerning a European. With him the sacrifice of life for the attainment of his object is no doubt a matter of secondary importance, and the tendency of the Egyptians to submit in advance to such a conquerer must operate as an incitement to him.

> THE MANAGEMENT OF CASTLE GARDEN. One of the important questions upon which the Legislature will be called to act, is that in regard to the enforcement of the law reconstructing the Board of Emigration. The act passed at the last session failed to become operative because the Govnor endeavored to make use of it for partisan purposes. It is quite possible that he has learned something since his conflict with Mr. Grady on this question, and will not again nominate for a responsible office such a politician as Mr. Murtha. It is certain that no such person will be confirmed by the Senate.

In the case of the act passed at the last session to grab the patronage of the Board of Harbor Masters, which also failed to become operative, the Governor now recommends its repeal. As he makes no such recommendation in regard to the Immigration Act, he evidently has not changed his mind in respect to that. But there are some features of the new law which might well be amended. It was passed for the sole purpose of grabbing patronage. It provides for a Commissioner at a salary of \$6,000, and one deputy at \$4,000; and another deputy on Ward's Island, at \$2,500 in addition to a "suitable residence," with "proper | physical sciences are just now more likely to take "fuel and light." The need of this increased expense is not apparent.

But there is a more ojectionable feature in the bill. The present Board of Emigration is to be supplanted by three Commissioners,one to be appointed by the Governor, one to be chosen by the Irish Emigrant Society, and one by the German Society. In this way the property of the State is virtually placed under the management and control of two persons chosen by private societies. The only direct representative of the people will be the Commissioner chosen by the Governor, but he will be in a minority. The expenditure of the money contributed for the maintenance of this new Board of Emigration will be in the hands of two irresponsible officials. No matter how good may be the intentions of these two officers, the principle is altogether wrong. Under the present law these two representatives of private societies are simply members of a Board which has seven other members. That is a different thing from being placed in the majority.

The Senate Finance Committee, which made a unanimous report to the last Legislature on this subject, after referring to the fact that the propriety of the exclusive recognition of the Irish and German Societies was not clear, said: And even if the present recognition of the "Irish and German Societies alone were to continue, the designation of a single Commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor, would "be impossible, for all will concede the impropriety of a board of three of which the majority should be appointed by voluntary associations, who could thus overrule the officer of the State itself."

Senator Jacobs signed that report as chairman of the committee, and afterward intro-duced and advocated a bill in direct contradicpatronage alone that Mr. Jacobs was seeking. and as he supposed he had that secured in the promise of the appointment of Mr. Murtha, he was willing to allow the management of all the important interests of Castle Garden to be given over to the other Commissioners. This is an objectionable feature in the act that should be repealed. There is no good reason why the 100,000 immigrants who arrived in this country in 1883 from Great Britain, or the 50,000 that came from Scandanavia, should not have an official representative in the Board of Emigration, as well as the 65,000 that came from Ireland or the larger number that came from Germany. A better system of caring for the immigrants than the one now in force might easily be devised, but it will not be found in the bill passed by the last Democratic Legis-

A FRENCH COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The latest French plan for settling Algeria is an economical novelty. The Government, finding that voluntary emigration proceeds very British Government to take charge of the slowly, proposes to send over 25,000 vineevacuation of the Soudan. If any one can growers, who have been ruined by the phylloxaccomplish this without great loss of life he is era, and 50,000,000 francs have already been the man. His experience, his sound judgment, asked from the Chamber for this purpose. The his perseverance and his unbending will fit peculiarity of the scheme consists in the propohim above all others to make the best out of sition for obtaining the necessary lands. These the bad situation in the Khedive's southern are to be taken from the Arab proprietors, either without compensation or with merely General Gordon has before him a nominal compensation. What is chiefly redifficult if not serious undertaking, markable about this scheme of Governmental The country, of vast extent, has been spoliation is that it is brought forward by a dotted here and there with small garrisons in | Government which is already greatly harassed slightly fortified posts. There can be no safe by Socialism, and at a time when Socialists or regular communication with these garrisons throughout Europe are inclining more and more now that the country is in a state of revolt, and strongly to the theory that private property in therefore it must be almost impossible to ar- land ought to be abolished. That the French range for any concerted action between them. Government should choose such a period for The fact that no supplies can be conveyed to bringing forward a scheme calculated to form them is of course as obvious to the native tribes | so awkward and dangerous a precedent is ceras to the Egyptian Government; and how under | tainly an indication that the French statesmen the circumstances they are to be saved from of the day do not look far ahead. And it is destruction by investment and starvation on almost as surprising that it should be thought the one hand, or by attacks in mass while they | possible to found a stable colony upon measures are on the march, is a question which must give | the injustice of which must convert every exfull scope for all the skill and ingenuity of propriated Arab proprietor into a bitter enemy General Gordon and Sir Samuel Baker, not to of France. Already it is notorious that Algeria speak of the Egyptian officials. If Khartoum, is only held by force of arms, and every threat as appears, is in imminent danger, and cannot be of a Mussalman uprising in any part of the tures the conventional Satanic type; and a gleam of reinforced, what hope is there of relieving or world causes a spasm of apprehension to run saying the very much weaker garrisons which through the Algerian garrison, for it knows are much farther off? Rapid action by such a that the native population is only awaiting an commander as "Chinese" Gordon, with a picked | opportunity to revolt, and that every fresh rebody of acclimated troops may be successful. volt makes fature uprisings only the more cer-

The Arab land-holders are good cultivators. expect that the present garrison of the region can | ings to make way for men of a race they hate with good reason. France in fact seems determined to create for herself, an Ireland out of Algeria, for she is copying the faults and blunwithin range yesterday by the Senate Com- cerning the number of the Mahdi's forces. The then possessed. But it is by no means certain

that the 25,000 French vine-growers will consent to be deported to Algeria; and the fact that the latter has been regarded heretofore as a penal colony is not calculated to lessen that reluctance to leave the soil of France which is one of the strongest sentiments of the average Frenchman.

THE EDUCATION OF MEN. This country has done a great deal for the education of boys and girls. But, up till the present time men and women, who have themselves tried life, and have found out what they wanted, have found that for solid study, for books or lectures adapted to their purposes, they must go to Europe. Every year sees hundreds of Americans, who for the purposes of what is fairly enough called the "Higher Education," cross to Europe, This is because, thus far, most of our colleges give up the greater part of their work to elementary training or instruction. Nor do the professional schools go much further.

The older universities, and some of the younger which are not endowed, are gradually feeling their way to what are called "post-graduate" courses. So far as these go they begin to fill the gap, and to provide at home for men and for women who would else have to exile themselves. But, with the single exception of the Johns Hopkins, such universities are obliged to subordinate their courses for graduates to the instruction they give to youths. That is to say, nine-tenths of their effort is spent for beginners in study, and what is given to the help of people more mature is a remainder biscuit. The Johns Hopkins University is one brilliant exception. Its success, and the character both of its teachers and its scholars, are due to its recognition of the necessity of the education of men.

It is understood that the new Wade College in Cleveland, of which some intimations have been given from time to time, makes its first object such provision for the studies of men and women. Understanding, or supposing, that enough is done in law schools, schools of divinity, technical schools, colleges and common schools for youths and young men, Mr. Wade has believed that the advancing wealth and cultivation of the country demand and will sustain an institution of the very highest grade. which will provide, as the University of Berlin or that at Heidelberg provides, for the studies of those who have made some progress in study; who go to study and are not sent-in a word, for the education of men. It is understood, perhaps, because the care of themselves, the Wade College, at the outset will devote itself to what was once called moralsintellectual and religious philosophy-or, in the largest sense, theology. But a false impression would be given, if this statement carried the idea that this is simply to be one more school in the elementary work of preachers It is designed, as we understand, for the higher study of metaphysics, of ethics, of their practical application to the philosophy of history; for the study of the nature of God, and what men know of it, and of the nature of man. Its founder has placed no restriction of sect or of creed upon its teachers. Its object will be to assist, by its library its lectures, and its other appliances, all persons, of whatever profession or whatever opinion, who want to study any subject regarding man or God, or the relations of man and God with each other.

The p'ans of Wade College do not contemplate any very expensive system of buildings. It is supposed that the city of Cleveland, where it is found ed-already a great centre in education-can, o course, provide the homes for most of the students For the college building Mr. Wade has provided an admirable site, separated only by Euclid-ave, from the great buildings of the Case Institute of Applied Science. Science and philosophy-if we may use these words-have thus the opportunity to do their best, in sight of each other.

As soon as the endowment of \$500,000 is com plete, the college is to be organized, and the courses of instruction may soon begin. Mr. Wade himself offered \$350,000 to this endowment. The gentle-

men interested believe that the remaining amount will be soon contributed, from the very large number of men and women of wealth who have expressed their satisfaction with an idea so large. This endowment will be sufficient to set in order at institution of the very first value, in a line of education where this country now feels a deficiency.

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD. A contribution to the unwritten story of Dickens's last novel is furnished in the current number tion to the recommendation of the report. But | of The Century, where Mrs. Alice Meynell writes of a provise in the new law secured to the Commis- | the work of Mr. S. L. Fildes in illustrating the un sioner appointed by the Governor the sole finished "Mystery of Edwin Drood." It was the power to name the subordinates .. As it was custom of the novelist to take the illustrator somewhat into his confidence as to the secrets of the plot, and Mr. Fildes knew enough of the plan of the story to make his pictures appropriate to what was to come as well as to the text which they immediately accompanied. It is rather curious, however, that the disclosures of Mrs. Meynell's paper, while they cover several interesting points about which there has been debate, embrace only one de tail not already mentioned in Forster's biography, and that was obvious enough to any attentive reader of the book. We mean the fact that the black silk searf worn by Jasper in chapter xiv. was to be the instrument of Edwin Drood's murder. This always seemed to us perfectly plain; and we are not surprised to learn from the article in The Century that the illustrator, divining the significance of the searf, drew it " with a kind of emphasis," so that Dickens was afraid that he was telling the story too fast. Perhaps for this reason, the picture does not appear in the book. It is strange that while conjecture has been a

long busy over "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," hardly any notice is taken of the plan of the stery given in Forster's book. Even Mrs. Meynell is evidently unacquainted with it As Dickens outlined it to Forster, Drood was to be murdered by Jasper, and his body to be consumed in the heap of quicktime spoken of as lying in the stone-yard near Durdles's house, not in the cathedral town, as Mrs. Meynell supposes. The crime was to be traced home to Jasper by means of the diamond ring in the victim's pocket. In the last chapters the mur derer in the condemned cell was to review hi career and dwell upon its temptations, "as if not he, the onlyrit, but some other man, were the tempted. Neville Landless was to lose his life in helping Tartar to unmask and seize Jasper. Rosa was to marry Tartar and Crisparkle Helena. Some of these particulars Mrs. Meynell did not know. She is undoubt edly right, however, in declaring that the central crime of the book can never have been intended by the author to be a mystery. The secret was the namer of its discovery. How willing Dickens was that the fact of the murder by Jasper should be understood is plain from one of the illustrations in the econd number of the story, where Jasper enter tains the two young men at his rooms, and start the conversation which leads to their quarrel. We do not know that this matter has ever been publicly noticed; but by a few strong and ingenious touches the artist has contrived here to represent Jasper the attitude and expression of a devil tempting Landless and pointing out ing out Drood as a victim. The light of a table tamp is thrown upon him from below as he stands with outstretched hand; the shadows give his feahorn. That picture alone would have been enough to reveal Jasper as the murderer. The story of the detection was evidently to involve

some secret of the enthedral; and it seems plain to us that on the night of Jasper's expedition with Durdles through the crypt and the tower, Jasper drugged the liquor of his companion, and made a private excursion of his own while the old stone mason slept. Jasper's opium-dreams were to be counteract the steadily growing influence of | imagined what their feelings will be when they | studied by the hag of the Rateline Highway; and Mr. Grewgious, whose suspicions are wonderfully indicated by the artist's pencil, was of course to be the moving agency of retribution. We are a little surprised, however, to read in The Century article that "he is a keen reader who has ever found out who and what was Mr. Datchery, and of this Mr. Fildes knows no more than the public," some commentators hazarding the very

wild conjecture that this strange figure

was Edwin Drood himself. It is not a rash suppo-

sition, we think, that Mr. Datchery was Grewgious's clerk, Bazzard, playing the detective with his hair dyed; just at the time of Datchery's appearance in Cloisterham it may be remembered that Grewgious in London mentions Bazzard as being "off duty here at present." There is even a suggestion in Mr. Grewgious's statement about Bazzard's famous unaccepted play: "It is called The Thorn of Anxiety. But Mr. Bazzard hopes-and I ope-that it will come out at last."

Here were the materials of a powerful and original novel, arranged with consummate art, and handled with a vigor and boldness which recalled Dickens's best days. In dealing with murders, his method always was to let the reader into the secret of who was the criminal-as in " Martin Chuzzlewit " for instance, and " Bleak House"-and to put forth all his strength in describing the flight and the pursuit, the schemes of concealment and detection, and the horrible workings of the criminal mind. This is what he would have done in " Edwin Drood"; and it hardly admits of a doubt that he would have made of it one of his most ingenious and impressive stories. But to the great secret how

we have no clew, and are likely to have none. The car now building for the exclusive use of Mr. Barnum's white elephant is to be sixty feet long. No one elephant needs so much room as that, so perhaps Mr. Barnum could be induced to rent half the car to another white elephant. Here is a hint for the Democracy for the disposal of the tariff

the foregone conclusions were to be brought about

A French Government officer is represented as stating that if China should oppose the capture of Bac-Ninh, France would be in a position to demand a heavy indemnity for the cost of her operations undertaken to maintain her rights in Tonquin. There is no reason to doubt that this is a fair expression of the dominant French opinion, for almost identical declarations have been made in the Chamber, and by members of the Government. At first it was a modest question of trade; then came the alleged insult to the French Republic; and so from step to step the aggressive proceedings have gone, until at last M. Ferry himself does not hesitate to declare that the annexation of the whole of Tonquin is aimed at. As a study of the evolution of international "rights," where one of the parties is a weak and barbarous and the other a strong and civilized power, this case possesses a particular interest, and it is evidently the final resolve to make China pay the cost of this bold robbery of one of her provinces. The whole proceeding has been one of almost undisguised spoliation, and though unfortunately there are plenty of precedents for it, the pretence of "rights" acquired by such methods is a little extravagant.

A Boston musical journal has offered a prize of \$2,000 for the best opera. If it was a dirge instead of an opera that was wanted what a chance there would be for Holman.

The new Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada announces in his opening address to Parament, at Ottawa, that the expenditures of the Government have been less, and the receipts greater, than during any previous year. This gives the Dominion the largest surplus it has ever had nce the policy of Confederation was carried out. Now, a national surplus may have its inconveniences when it is very large and offers temptations to corraption, but in the present instance it is an unmixed good in a political sense. During the early years of Confederation there were constant deficits in the budget. Financial success was essential to the permanence of the new political experiment. When the Protection schedules were adopted, the recurring deficit was converted into a surplus, and this has been steadily increasing since 1879. A few more years of Free Trade would have led to the solution of the bonds of Confederation. Protection has been, in a real sense, a National policy for the Canadian provinces.

John R. McLean is credited with having persuaded five Payne men to vote for General Durbin Ward, in order that the latter might lead Pendleon in the Ohio Senatorial race, and thus make Pendleton's defeat more humiliating. The vote stood: Payne 48, Ward 17, Pendleton 15, scattering 2. McLean was for Payne, but knew he had the votes to spare, and manipulated them to gratify his dislike to Pendleton.

One member of the Legislature has introduced a. tion prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Another member has introduced summer for lack of water now wasted. The improve what is known as the high license act, which aims, by putting up the price of licenses, to curtail the proportions of the liquor business and deprive it of its worst features. A third temperance measure, which is now being perfected by two well-known lawyers of this city, proposes a reduction in the umber of saloons to one in every five hundred of the population and an increase of the license fee to \$500. It will be remembered that the last Legislature-Democratic in both branches-showed what

To be sure it wasn't very pleasant overhead yesterday, but it was simply a dream of ecstatic delight under foot. New-York may not be a large city nor possess much of a harbor, but it's phenomenally

PERSONAL.

Such is fame. The English Churchman devotes a detailed article to the consideration of the writings of "Mr. Gail Hamilton."

Randolph Caldecott carries an artist's commonlace-book, and whenever-on the street, in company, anywhere-he sees a striking or odd feature, e it eye, or nose, or mouth, or limb, out come book ad pencil and it is sketched for future use.

The Rev. John Sun-do-Move Jasper still preaches to large congregations in Richmond, and scouts the idea that his usefulness and influence have been impaired by the efforts of his enemies to cause a upture in his congregation. He says the member-ip of his church now numbers nearly two

Mr. O'Hara, the colored member of Congress from North Carolina who has been placed on the Conressional Campaign Committee, has a complexion like a Cuban's. He is well educated, and is an earnest and fluent speaker and a hard worker. Always straightforward and honest, he is respected

A writer in The Week (Toronto) has heard a quaint ittle story of a boy of eighteen who had been much with Miss Ellen Terry and to whom she has often hattered no doubt as to one of her own sons, one ine and the other eleven; but who is desperately n fancy with her. The other day he sent a most ggrieved note to her, because before his face she alled him a young gentleman, but in speaking of im to a friend she called him a boy! And this ame aggrieved "young gentieman" is he whose after pave him money for a new pair of gloves in the morning and at right asked him if he hall purhased them. "Sir, I—no, sir!" "Why not—" ised them. "Sir, 1—no, sir!" "Why not —!" ling him pleasantly by name, for he is not only ear boy, but a dear good boy. "Because I nted to get some flowers for Miss Terry and I

It is told of Wachtel that he once made some purchase in a Berlin shop and ordered it sent to his home. When he gave his name the little old woman in charge of the shop exclaimed: "What, are you the great Wachtel F' "Yes, haven't you heard me sing ?" "No, but I've always wanted to." "How long have you lived in Berlin?" "Sixty-five years." "And never heard me sing! How is that?" "Well, I have my business to attend to, and then—"Then what?" "Well, sir, the tickets always cost so much." "That all? Well, i will send you have the source." ome tickets for to-morrow evening."
fe did so, and she went to the opera,
few days later he was at her shop again and said:
I saw you at the theatre," and she replied with a burst of rapturous thanks and praise that made that probably one of the promiest moments in the famous cab-driver's life.

The late R. T. Daniel, Attorney-General of Virginia, was particularly absent-minded, and had a habit of thinking aloud. Once, it is related, the present Senator Riddleberger was making a speech in the Legeslature, of which he was then a member, when Daniel strolled in and, during a momentary pause, remarked, unconsciously aloud, that Riddleberger was "the blankedest fool he ever saw."

The House roared, Riddleberger finished his speech The House roared, Riddleberger finished his speech with difficulty, but Daniel had no idea of what he sunth.-[The Academy.

had done. Soon after he was elected Attorney. General, and Riddleberger came to him, shoot hands congratulated him warmly, and said he had worked for him as hard as any man in the State. "although," he added, "you said one day when I was speaking in the Legislature that I was the biggest fool you ever saw." "Why-why-Mr. Riddleberger—my dear sir!" exclaimed the astonished Daniel, "you have been misinformed!" "No. I haven't," said the other, "for I heard you say it myself. Now, what have you to say?" My doar Mr. Riddleberger, "said Daniel, wringing his hand cordiaily, "I shall have to say—good morning!"

At a recent reception, Representative Belford, of Colorado, was chatting with a young lady when dude edged his way into the conversation and rather obtrusively made a quotation from Homer, -imagine a dude quoting Homer! But this was a Washington dude,-at the same time with a side glance intimating to the young lady that the redhaired statesman could not understand it. But, lo! Belford quickly repeated the quotation and fol-lowed it up with line after line almost to the end of the book, and then gave a translation of it, for the correctness of which he referred the young lady to the dude himself, who by this time felt sorely tired in the region where his alleged brains were supposed to exist.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

ALDERMANIC ORGANIZATION. Ex-Alderman Tuomey-If the Republicans are wise they will not combine with either faction in the Board of Alderman to help organize it. The factions will not soon come together, and the breach will extend to the

next convention. I think the Republicans recognize their

advantage. Clerk William Moloney-Oh! there's a lot of wise men who think they know how to manage politics, who are trying their hands at organizing the Board. When they get tired and fall, a few practical men in the Board will get together and fix things.

JOHN STETSON FLUSHED WITH SUCCESS.

John Stetson, of the Fifth Arenue Theatre-I am doing the biggest business with Langtry which has been done this season in New-York, while in Boston I have swept the board with "Confusion." We played to \$9,000 Christmas week, and I don't think much of public holidays myself as regards business. Thanksgiving Day is fair, so is Wash. ington's Birthday, and St. Patrick's Day fills the galleries, but Christmas and New Year's always see empty houses. "Confusion" would draw in the dog-days-just wait till you see it. A bad company could not help making it funny, while a company like mine just makes it the funniest thing you ever saw. It doesn't read funny as "Princess Ida" does, but it acts immense, There's a haby and a pug in it, and the baby and the pug just catch hold of the ladies and the children every time. It's a first-rate piece for amateurs because so much depends simply on the situations, and I have already got half-a-dozen requests from amateur companies asking me to allow them to play it for charitable purposes. Altogether I know that it's going to be the biggest sort of a success. By the way, I see your statement that I had taken Haverly's Comedy Theatre for the balance of the season has been contradicted, presumably on my uthority. You were right, however; I have taken it for seventeen weeks at \$1,000 a week, reserving only the right to give it up at a three weeks' notice. I pay a good price, but for the attractions I mean to put in it I think t is just the place, and think it a lucky chance that I was able to rent it.

ONE PUBLISHER'S METHODS,

Ex-Judge Fishian-I am glad Mr. Donnelly beat that sublisher. A long time ago this same man came to me and wanted to put my picture in a book about lawyers at a charge to me of \$50. I would not consent. Then he price; finally to put in my name as among the reputable lawyers who were subscribers to his book, for \$1 only, I think it was. I had finally to tell him to get out, and to threaten to sue him if he put my name in his book in any

THE ADIRONDACK FORESTS.

Ex-Senator Churles Hughes, of Washington County-There is a great deal of nonsense written about the destruction of the Adirondack trees by lumbermen and the probable effect on the water flow. What is really needed by the State is a For estry Commission which will protect the forests from fires, and the waters from wasting. Hunters leave their camp fires burning when they move on, without regard to the consequences, and trees are destroyed indiscriminately and the soil baked hard. Lumbermen select a certain class, and leave the evergreens, be done to preserve and utilize the water supply is to build a few big dams in the mountains, and there store the water which runs to waste in the spring, and let it flow out as needed during the summer. Years ago surveys were made for such dams for this very purpose, and the estimated cost was about \$500,000. These dams, it was calculated, would store each spring enough water to give an additional depth of water in the Hudson between Troy mer months. The lumber mills of Glen's Falls. Fort bill providing for an amendment to the Constitu- Edward and other points fed by the streams from the Adirondacks in the fall and winter, are idle during the power in the summer, and, moreover, would furnish sufto this city.

ENGLISH STARS IN AUSTRALIA. Morris Greeneall, manager, of Medourne,-I have engaged both Mrs. Langtry and Mr. Boucicault for Aus-

trails. Mr. Boucleault has never appeared before our people, although they are better acquainted with his plays than with any other modern dramas, and there is maturally a great deal of curiosity to see Mrs. Laugtry. it thought of temperance by amending the excise law so as to give additional freedom to free rum.

Interpetation in Journal of the excise of t is from twenty-one to twenty-four days. He will open about May 19 and play for ten weeks, returning on the August steamer, ready for work here in September. Mrs. Langiry closes her American tour in San Francisco on June 28 and opens in Melbourne in the beginning of August, playing ten weeks in Melbourne and Sidney. I do not think she will go to Adelaide, From Australia the travels to India, and thence to France and England. We have had no great stars in Australia since Charles Mathews. Tue receipts are not so large there. There are four heatres in Melbourne, and the two largest and best only hold \$1,500. The prices are from one to five shillings. A thousand pounds is reckoned a first class week's business and out of this the manager wants \$1.500 for his house before he will divide with his attraction. The result is that we see plays and operas which make English and American successes, but none of the successful stars, " Joe " Polk, the comedian, who did so badly here two years ago, came out to us and has saved about \$10,000. is doing well. Mr. Boucleault takes no company with him. When I left Australia, there were about 150 actors walk ing about Melbourne idle.

BITS OF CRITICISM.

the Lyric.—A lyric is a short poem dealing one thought, essentially melodious in rhythm and ture, and, if a metaphor may be taken from the rart, a simple air, without progression, variation, or annualment. If we wish to make the essentials of a still clearer to ourselves, we shall find we are come to obey negatives. It must not be in blank, nor not varie; save, indeed, where a refrain, and a subtle littude of the same word, gives lyrical impression, as anyson's "Tears, till fears," and some of the songs of "Hydre of the Kieg." It is not so severe in form as onnel; the poet's femch is luther even when his subsequently and some of the songs of gravers dress like "Lyridas" cannot be accounted nor a sustained and lotty poem like "I have ted her "he "Mand." Some of our createst poets have left us lyries, or none into which they have put their best. Pope's only examples are a barlesque, an imitatoff Horses, written when he was a mere child, and a drass, also fean the Latin. Gray affords we none; lequately characteristic spechaen can be called from ser, or more than one or two from Milton, keinch the rilyed so near in time to Sankespeare and Ben in, lyrists if any were, and the latter hos been justly of "inventor of harmonies," so keen was his sense us.—[English Lyries. THE LYRIC.-A lyric is a short poem dealing

THE INSPIRING RHYME.—The suggestions of form are at least equal in writing rhyme to the suggestions of subject So far from rhyme being a training to a writer, it is, the poet would tell us, just the revenue; it is a spir to the intellectual faculties, especially to the imaximation—a spir that is at once irrestsuble, intexesting, and actually distressing. The mornent a rhymeword mas been selected, the whole of the feasible rhymeword mas been selected, the whole of the feasible rhymeword mas been selected, the whole of the feasible rhymeword is up before the poet's eyes—words suggesting thoughts and emotions which have, perians, been dormant and forgotten during many years, and which would never have been recalled save by these imperious and disturbing rhymewords by which the poet is now bewitched. Bewildered by an embarius de rachesses such as besets the writer in ne other kind of composition, it requires a streat effort of will to keep to the suggestions of this subject. The probability is that he ends (as Keats embel when writing "Endymlon") in producing matter the wealth of which surprises himself, while its heterogeneity appals him. And then (as in Shakspeare's case), having acquired the habit of yielding to the suggestions of form and departing from the suggestions of subject, the habit clugs to him when writing blank verse, and he is as little classic there as in rhyme.—[The Athenaum. THE INSPIRING RHYME .- The suggestions of

THE COMEDY OF TYPES .- The comedy of types is not to lose all relation to nature, and to exist, like the indian art denounced by Mr Ruskin, as a thing apart, re-volving endlessly on its own axis, interpreting nothing but wornant conventions, revealing nothing but the clever-